FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT ADDRESSES BEAGLE CHANNEL ISSUE

PA122019Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (AFP)--In a resolution approved here today by its Human Rights Commission, the Latin American Parliament urged the Argentine and Chilean governments to settle the Beagle Channel question peacefully. The commission declared that all members of the Latin American Parliament should speak out in favor of a peaceful solution to the differences between those two nations since failure to resolve the controversy between Argentina and Chile threatened peace on the continent.

The commission met here for 2 days to study, among other things, the international situation in Latin America. The meetings were attended by delegates of the congresses of the Netherland Antilles, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Surinam and Venezuela. Also attending were observers, most of whom were congressmen of defunct governments in the southern cone.

TLhe commission denounced the military dictatorship in Chile and Argentina and their "continuous violations of human rights" and spoke in favor of the restoration of regimes based on the peoples' will. The commission also declared that the arms race in Latin America is a threat to its economic and social development, affects the people's standard of living and reinforces the bonds of foreign dependence.

PARLIAMENT SCORES SOMOZA FOR VIOLATING HUMAN RIGHTS

PA122020Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 11 Nov (LATIN)--At the end of a meeting on the Nicaraguan situation, the Latin American Parliament today condemned the government of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle for "systematically" violating human rights. The parliamentarians voiced their censure after a 2-day study of documents, recordings, photographs and films from Nicaragua, and urged the congressmen of the world to isolate the Nicaraguan regime politically. Deputies from Venezuela, Colombia, El Salvador, Peru, Guatemala, the Netherlands Antilles, Mexico and the Dominican Republic demanded the immediate expulsion of Nicaragua's representatives to the Latin American Parliament.

The meeting ended this afternoon after the parliament's secretary general, Peruvian Deputy Andres Townsend Ezcurra, pointed out that the organization "had considered that there is no respect for human rights in Nicaragua." Townsend said that "the systematic violation" of those rights by the Nicaraguan regime "reinforces anti-Somoza sentiment."

BRIEFS

EFFORTS TO PROTECT PACIFIC--Ecuador, Peru and Chile have decided to join forces to protect the southern Pacific, preventing pollution from destroying its fauna and flora. This agreement was reached in Santiago during the meeting held by the International Committee f[illegible] Maritime Pollution in the Southern Pacific. The meeting was attended by delegates from Ecuador, Peru and Chile and observers from Colombia and Panama. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY]

ANDEAN COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE--At a meeting begun yesterday in La Paz of the Directive Board of the Association of Andean State Telecommunications Enterprises [ASETA], it was decided to give priority to the (?Trans-Condor) project for putting in orbit a telecommunications satellite by the countries of the Andean group. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY]

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO THIRD-PARTY MEDIATION WITH CHILE

PY091608Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1602 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Nov--(AFP)--Argentina has agreed to solicit the help of a friendly government chosen by both Argentina and Chile for negotiations on the border dispute over the Beagle Channel, it was officially announced here today. A communique from the Foreign Ministry indicates that the Buenos Aires government made known its position to Chile today regarding the state of negotiations which are currently being undertaken with that country by virtue of the Puerto Montt Act.

The communique adds that as a demonstration of its firm will to achieve a prompt solution of pending problems, it has let the Santiago government know that in this third stage Argentina believes that it would be suitable to begin the task of drafting international instruments. It says that these documents must contain the agreements which were achieved by Mixed Commission No 2 and at the same time to reach agreement on the other subjects. Regarding the issues about which no agreement may be forthcoming, the Argentine Government agrees to resort to the help of a friendly government to be chosen by the two countries.

This is the answer to the Chilean proposal on submitting pending matters to the International Court of Justice or to a third country chosen by the two states. The Argentine note was delivered by the ambassador in Santiago, Gen Hugo Miatello (ret), who returned to the Chilean capital on Wednesday after having been called home by his government on Monday with the object of reporting on the Beagle situation.

Deadline Set

PY100013Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Porguguese 9 Nov 78 p 17 PY

[By correspondent Horacio Nieto Moreno]

[Text] Buenos Aires--Argentine Ambassador to Chile Gen Mario Hugo Miatello, who was called back for urgent consultation, returned to Santiago yesterday carrying a virtual ultimatum on the Beagle conflict to the Chilean Government. The document gives Chile a final deadline, which expires tomorrow, to put into action--by mutual agreement--negotiating mechanisms through the mediation of a third country, possibly Spain.

The Argentine ultimatum establishes that between now and the implementation of mediation by Spanish King Juan Carlos, the two governments will have to maintain direct contacts to define clearly those points which would possibly be submitted to arbitration. The document does not specify the course of action Argentina would take if the Chilean Government attempted to extend the established deadline. Reliable sources have revealed, however, that in this case Argentina could even break relations with Chile.

The attitude adopted by the Chileans in the negotiations has caused deep irritation in Buenos Aires. Argentine diplomatic circles regard as "lacking conciliatory spirit" both the fact that Chile signed the final act and not the agreements achieved in other areas and Chile's insistence on taking the Beagle case to the International Court. Finally, Pinochet's reply--although keeping the door open to negotiations--was worded in a harsh tone, and its content was not clear, which prompted additional requests for clarification.

Communique on Reply to Chile

PY101506Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY

[San Martin Palace Communique]

[Text] On 8 November the Argentine Government informed the Chilean Government of its position regarding the status of negotiations now in progress in compliance with the Puerto Montt Act. In order to find a rapid solution to pending problems, the Argentine Government informed the Chilean Government that Argentina feels that the third stage of negotiations is appropriate for beginning the preparation of international instruments formalizing the agreements which have been reached by Mixed Commission No 2 as well as for attempting to find agreements on some other points and for deciding on those points to be submitted to arbitration by a third country, should direct agreement on them prove impossible.

VIDELA ASSERTS HUMAN RIGHTS NOT VIOLATED

PY131345Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla has stated that human rights have not been violated in our country. He indicated that we have been the victims of a terrorist aggression which was orchestrated and guided from abroad and that we responded as any other worthy and free country would have done.

In a statement yesterday to the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS and published in today's morning edition, the president maintained that nobody is persecuted in Argentina because of his political ideas. But, he said, those who have [word indistinct] of a system developing terrorists activities are detained.

After admitting that it cannot be denied that excesses may have been committed during the repressive action, he stated that extremists who behave without any ethical values are to blame for many disappearances and deaths of individuals who were punished (?in their own way) because of their desire to leave the terrorist groups. There are also some who have decided to stay in hiding in order to save their lives and thus avoid sanctions by their former accomplices.

Regarding the human rights issue, the president indicated that these rights have not been violated in our country. Relations between Argentina and the United States, he added, must [word indistinct] exclusively on the so-called question of human rights.

Regarding the conflict with Chile on the Beagle Channel, he said: We hope that through negotiations which are being carried out, new creative, and cooperative solutions respect the interests of the two parties will be found, solutions which may also be worthy and honorable for both countries.

General Videla stated that the objectives of the national reorganization process have been established but not a date for their implementation. He explained that the armed forces do not intend to remain in power forever. They have already presented a political proposal for the country, which includes the goal of implementing a strong pluralist, stable democracy. In my opinion, he continued, the only way to end the political crises which periodically confront the country is to firm up a civilian-military agreement around a simple objective and a common transformation. He did not indicate (?the content) of the armed forces' political proposal and restricted himself to indicating his desire that this be the beginning of a fruitful understanding between Argentines.

The president added that a democratic regime implies political parties which may be institutions forming opinion and not mere waste collectors, but he warned that this democracy will not include parties which are perpetuating the vices of the immediate past.

PRESENCIA CLAIMS CHILE EVACUATING BORDER ZONE

PY1117517 Paris AFP in Spanish 1733 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 11 Nov (AFP)--Chile is increasing its military contingent in the border area with Bolivia known as Ollague, including mechanized [motorizados] units, and is evacuating the civilian population the morning paper PRESENCIA reported today. The newspaper cited as sources the residents of Uyuni and travelers in the border area. "The Santiago government ordered the total evacuation of the civilian population of the Ollague area, moving them to Calama and Antofagasta. Only troops and railway workers remained in Ollague, and the railway workers had instructions not to leave their jobs and to follow the army's orders," PRESENCIA concluded.

DELEGATION NAMED FOR NEGOTIATIONS WITH CHILE

PY111817Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced the names of the members of the Bolivian commission who will meet their Chilean counterparts beginning 27 November in Santiago, Chile. Among the members are Gen (Oscar Mendez Fernandez), (Walter Perez Garcia), (Claudio Ocampo Davila), (Sergio Quiroz) and (Guido Bayer Antesa). It was also reported that the meeting be held in Arica and that it take place from 4 January to 16 January next year.

A clarifying statement by Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya Arze was also repeated, referring to those made by Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos that Chile is willing to continue negotiations with Bolivia for the granting of an outlet to the sea. The Bolivian foreign minister maintains that if Chile commits itself to opening a sincere dialog to arrive at an agreement allowing Bolivia to obtain a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean at an early date, without the inflexible demand for a territorial exchange or other conditions which are impossible to accept, Bolivia would be willing to normalize its relations with Chile.

It is expected in diplomatic circles that the delegation will carry out positive work for the country, leading to a possible resumption of negotiations within the limits of justice.

PEREDA ADDRESSES LOCAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

PY100117Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] President Juan Pereda Asbun announced today that the legal instrument for the new electoral registry which will make possible the call for new general elections will be decided during the next cabinet meeting.

Asked about the remarks made by the Chilean foreign minister that Chile would be willing to search for solutions to our maritime problem if diplomatic relations are reestablished, President Pereda said that before relations are reestablished we should see proof of Chilean good will to solve this problem. He also said that a tense situation still exists in this part of the continent and that the specter of war was still threatening the southern cone until recently.

TEXTILE EXPORTS TO U.S. FACE 9.3-PERCENT TAX

PY091821Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Nov 78 p 19 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Starting today, textile exports to the United States will be taxed with an export duty of 9.3 percent during the initial phase, while "items of leather," rubber and plastic will pay 8.7 percent. This measure is contained within a resolution of the National Monetary Council [CMN] disclosed yesterday, in accordance with the agreement signed by Finance Minister Mario Simonsen and by Fred Bergsten, assistant secretary of the U.S. treasury. With this new measure the United States will not impose additional taxes on garments bought from Brazil.

The 9.3 percent tax on textiles--which corresponds to one fourth of the 37.2-percent tariff levied by the Treasury Department--will be in effect until 3 January 1979. At that time the Brazilian Government will tax these products another 9.3 percent. It has still not been decided whether this will be done during the second phase through an export tax or through another mechanism. Under the "pessimistic hypothesis" that the tariff code now being negotiated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is not approved, Brazil will have until January 1980 to eliminate the remaining 18.6 percent subsidy given to textile manufacturers or to continue taxing these products up to the limit of 37.2 percent.

Payment of the export tax--which is included in the CMN's resolution, taken last Wednesday by telephone--should be made before 30 days pass after the liquidation of the exchange contract, "not demandable, however, before 120 days after the date of merchandise shipment." The effect of the export tax on "items of leather," rubber and plastic was not well explained by the finance minister, who said only that it was due to "complementary administrative measures."

He explained that the adoption of the tax--which applies only to garment sales to the United States and does not affect textile exports to other countries--was due to a purely bureaucratic issue, since it would be difficult to eliminate credits granted against the tax on movement of merchandise and the finished goods tax because of a single product to only one country. He insisted that this measure would not set a precedent for similiar demands by other nations, "since the others do not have the trade act (the U.S. trade law) hanging over them."

Admission To GATT

PY091409Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Nov 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Brazil was admitted yesterday into the group of countries (now eight) which is drawing up the subsidies and compensatory rights code in the multilateral trade negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. This was announced in Rio by Fred Bergsten, the U.S. assistant treasury secretary. The government had been requesting this participation for months.

In Brasilia, Finance Minister Mario Simonsen explained that only leather, rubber or plastic garments, or those containing these materials, are affected by the 8.7-percent export tax on items made of leather, rubber and plastic established by a resolution of the National Monetary Council in an agreement with the United States.

Editorial Comment

PY092319Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Nov p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Delayed Payment"]

[Text] There is no doubt that Brazilian exporters had a bad day yesterday in view of the serious precedent established by the government: the export tax, which seemed to be a simple decorative item, one of those laws that nobody pays attention to, went into effect--at least for exporters of textile products to U.S. markets. No new tax can be well received, especially in an economy riddled with taxes, rules and restrictions. No reduction of profits--such as the net reduction of export incentives as a result of the tax--irrespective of its nature, can be welcome.

However, we must make an effort at moderation in describing the tax on textile exports, which in some other cases has been established by law for other products and other markets, at least until a general accord on tariffs can be reached at the GATT. This tax is the price which Brazil has to pay to sit at the table and negotiate an international accord on tariffs. Happily enough, it is paying this price with some delay and without having to pay either interest or compensatory adjustments due to devaluation. This payment, which allows us to continue negotiating at the international level with the GATT and at the bilateral level with the United States--promoters of one of the most nefarious protectionist laws ever known (the trade act)--might become the basis of a legitimate Brazilian system of export incentives.

It is not pleasant to pay taxes. However, it is better than being left outside the framework of international trade. It is much better than receiving a retaliatory tariff--which would have gone into effect in the United States yesterday if an agreement had not been reached--with its usually psychologically negative effect. The tax is also better than a "voluntary" restriction of exports, a penalty which the Americans have already imposed on Japanese exporters of steel, electronic products and synthetic fibers.

This is a so a toll we must pay for having increased our international trade. Among the "most advanced" developing countries--according to a somewhat uncomfortable but realistic description of U.S. negotiator Fred Bergsten, assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury Department--since Brazil has a foreign trade of approximately $25 billion per year, it cannot pretend that its partners are unaware of the incentives it grants to exports.

However, for the very reason that we are no longer negligible partners the responsibility of adjusting our system of incentives to international standards has some advantages. We must struggle for these advantages as we have been, no doubt, doing so far. For example we must insist that the GATT accept the damages clause proposal (which ties tariff retaliation to proof that the local producer has been harmed. We will continue struggling to have countries like ours--the "most advanced" among the "developed" countries--receive gradual treatment. The GATT accord must take into account the ability of countries such as Brazil to assume burdens. Nothing is achieved by imposing laws which cannot be complied with by the production and marketing structures of countries which have barely joined international trade.

It would be ironic--if it was not bitter--that many of Brazilian exporters affected by the tax levied the day before yesterday have been financed by the Eximbank to purchase equipment in New Jersey. However, though it is painful to see that U.S. protectionist laws run the risk of rewarding inefficient manufacturers, Brazilian export incentives law must begin to establish which industries can do without these incentives without losing competitiveness. In any case, these are the tribulations--and challenges--of those who are beginning to participate for good, in a risky but highly rewarding game.

GEISEL CRITICIZED FOR LENDING CREDIBILITY TO PRESTES

FY092330Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Nov 78 p 3 FY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Phantoms and Bad Faith Can Be Useful"]

[Excerpts] President Ernesto Geisel has publicly lent credibility to the words of Luis Carlos Prestes, who is now retired by the third international with the right to room and board, and to some political trips at the expense of the "fatherland of socialism." The president publicly lent credibility to the words of this irresponsible and unrepentant fictionist who never managed to acquire realism through self-criticism. Every time he exercises self-criticism, Prestes comes up with more fantasies and less sense of propriety. President Geisel lent validity to the declaration of a man who in 1931, stripped from his shoulders the epaulets of captain and berated his colleague "lieutenants" as "mad dogs" and "scoundrels" who had to be liqudated by the plain soldiers, marines and workers; the man who in 1935 incited a stupid insurrection through despicable treason. Geisel said that if Luis Carlos Prestes--who has been residing in Moscow for 7 years now--calls upon the Brazilian people to vote for the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], he does so because the MDB is infiltrated by communists, despite the denials of its leaders.

That is what President Geisel said in Rio Branco, capital of Acre State, in his 5 November speech. Is Geisel's statement either a simple electoral gimmick or the result of misinformation by people who do not know Prestes' background and who are motivated by blind anti-communism? Or has the passion with which President Geisel is now campaigning for the National Renewal Alliance reached the point where it is identical to the proselytizing methods of Prestes himself?

With the Communist Party operating legally in 1945 and the country emerging from 15 years of dictatorship, Prestes succeeded in electing fourteen deputies in a 400-member chamber. Such a real and obvious poor showing was obviously forgotten, to make room for schizoid action voiding the registration of the Brazilian Communist Party in the Federal Supreme Court, as well as the mandates of those elected on its ticket.

If there were more political acumen in this country, more resolve to do away with phantoms and less bad faith in pointing out the real enemies of the democratic regime; if there were, finally, some interest in learning the lesson which can be learned from the democratic and liberal Western nations, the way to demoralize Luis Carlos Prestes is there to be seen clearly by everyone: Return to the Communist Party its legal status. But for those interested in continuing to govern under arbitrary rules the phantom of a clandestine party is always best suited to their purposes.

2,000 DEMONSTRATE FOR OPPOSITION IN RIO

FY110049Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 78 FY

[Text] Approximately 2,000 people have staged a demonstration on the streets of downtown Rio de Janeiro, protesting the country's current regime and expressing support for opposition candidates in the upcoming congressional elections. Several opposition candidates, including some members of the so-called Authentic Group of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, the only legal opposition party in the country, participated in the demonstration.

PINOCHET MEETS WITH NEWSMEN, DISCUSSES BEAGLE CHANNEL

PY092315Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet reasserted today that there are no belligerent issues with Argentina. The president said that both presidents have a good predisposition to solve the border dispute. President Pinochet reasserted that Chile and Argentina are seeking formulas to ease the artificial tensions which have been created. The Chilean president made this statement when journalists asked him about the meeting he held this morning with Argentine Ambassador Hugo Miatello, who hand-carried a response from Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla.

Pinochet said that up to that time, 0930, he had still not read the letter which was on his desk, because he had not had time to read it. It was learned that the meeting with Ambassador Miatello was held from 0830 to 0900 at the president's office. President Pinochet held a brief talk with journalists before entering room No 7 of the Diego Portales Building, where he held a press conference with a group of foreign journalists visiting Chile at the invitation of the Chilean Foreign Ministry.

After the press conference the president held another brief meeting with Chilean reporters accredited to government house, who again asked him about the Chilean-Argentine situation. Asked about a possible meeting between the Chilean and Argentine presidents, Pinochet answered: There is still nothing to this. The president reasserted that the situation is calm. Pinochet stated that aside from the exchange of letters there has not been an exchange of special envoys between the two countries.

. the press conference with foreign journalists President Augusto Pinochet touched on Chilean relations with neighboring countries. Pinochet said that relations with Peru were normal and noted that the Peruvian foreign minister will be soon visiting Chile. As for Bolivia, Pinochet said that Bolivia had unilaterally broken relations with Chile. He said that if Bolivia wished, relations could be normalized. He said that Bolivia apparently broke relations with Chile because of domestic political factors and added: But this is something which Chile cannot confirm. The president added: At any rate, the return to normal relations is Bolivia's problem.

Regarding the Argentine-Chilean situation, the president said that these are friendly countries which have shared their struggle for independence and have always had cordial relations. He added: Unfortunately, it is very difficult not to have any conflicts between two countries which share a border of more than 5,000 km. The Beagle dispute, he said, is a situation created by Argentine rejection of the decision--a situation which is now under negotiation.

He said that there was talk of war and this was a very serious matter. As he has reasserted many times, he said: War would be madness. The Chilean president also reasserted that Chile does not have any interests in the Atlantic Ocean and added that the Pacific Ocean is a vast ocean with many perspectives. Pinochet said: Argentina might be interested in the Pacific Ocean and for that reason Chile has opened its ports to them.

President Pinochet noted that all rumors are baseless. He stated: Chile and Argentina must solve this problem and they will do it as is fitting for two brothers, for two friendly countries which have common interests and a common future.

Concluding his statement President Pinochet touched on Chilean economic policy. He disclosed that it is estimated that the 1979 inflation rate will be 15 percent.

He compared this to the 1,000 percent inflation rate which the government inherited from the previous government.

The foreign journalists then asked the president a series of questions. Asked [words indistinct], the president did not dismiss the possibility of a meeting with his Argentine colleague, since he said that there is still nothing on this.

Later President Pinochet held a third informal meeting with journalists covering government house news, but this time he did so after having read President Videla's letter. As President Pinochet said, the entire Chilean-Argentine situation is under study. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and his advisory council are at the Foreign Ministry at this time studying the situation with Argentina. The meeting started at (?1515) and is attended by all Foreign Ministry department directors. Francisco Orrego Vicuna, the head of the Chilean delegation to mixed commission No 2, was also at the Foreign Ministry.

AMBASSADOR DELIVERS VIDELA'S REPLY TO PINOCHET

PY091634Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1348 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 9 Nov (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet received here today the response which his Argentine counterpart, Jorge Rafael Videla, sent him regarding the dispute over the Beagle Channel region in the south.

The letter was brought by Argentine Ambassador Hugo Mario Miatello, who had a meeting with President Pinochet at government house early this morning.

Pinochet himself said that he had a very cordial talk with the diplomat, who returned from Buenos Aires yesterday, bringing Videla's reply.

The Chilean president had sent Videla a letter last Friday, after direct negotiations proved fruitless in solving the border dispute in the south.

Although the text of the letters exchanged by the presidents is kept confidential, it is known that Chile is in favor of mediation or of submitting the dispute to the International Court in The Hague to reach a final solution.

Reports from Buenos Aires in the last few hours have mentioned the possibility that Argentina might accept the mediation formula.

PINOCHET: NO WORD ON MEETING WITH VIDELA

PY111811Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet stated yesterday that the possibility of a new meeting with his Argentine counterpart, Jorge Rafael Videla, has yet to be arranged and that there is nothing definite regarding the country which would mediate the conflict.

Asked whether the country which would act as mediator would be from this continent, Pinochet emphasized that nothing has been discussed in this regard.

Pinochet held a brief talk with journalists accredited to the government house after presiding over the ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of the National Kindergarten Committee.

SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE WITH CHILE HELD IN MADRID

TASS Report

LD111136Y Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, 11 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Medvedenko reports:

The World Conference of Solidarity with the People of Chile on Friday discussed questions which are on the agenda at workers' commissions. The work of the commission for legal and political problems attracted the biggest interest. The commission considered numerous facts of gross violation of human rights and basic democratic liberties in Chile. The commission members analysed the so-called "constitution," with the help of which Pinochet is trying to legalize the fascist regime in the country, and emphasized its illegal character. It was also noted that the decrees by which Pinochet conditioned the holding of trade union elections run counter to legal standards. In actual fact, these are an attempt to terminate trade union activities in Chile.

Delegates of Czechoslovakia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Hungary, Nicaragua, and other countries spoke at the plenary meeting, which was then held. A representative of the heroic Vietnam made a speech which was received with profound interest. He expressed firm confidence that the stuggle now being waged by the Chilean patriots would be crowned with success.

The Vietnamese delegate pointed out that though the war with the United States had ended, the people of Vietname continued waging struggle for their national sovereignty. "It pains us to realize, he said, that the People's Republic of China provokes aggression against Socialist Vietnam only because our country is a barrier to realization of Maoists' hegemonic plans."

The delegate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strongly denounced the Chinese leadership for giving assistance to Pinochet, thereby challening the whole of the progressive public opinion. "By their attitude to the Chilean junta, he said, the Maoists have demonstrated once again that they are ready to team up with the most reactionary forces in a bid to reach their goal."

A representative of Ethiopia also strongly criticized the actions of the Peking leaders, who associate themselves with Pinochet's tyranny.

Report From Havana

FL101812Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Excerpt] Madrid--The second plenary session of the World Conference of Solidarity with Chile, which began on Thursday in Madrid, included presentations by delegations such as Cuba, which denounced acts by North American imperialism and other counterrevolutionary forces against the Chilean people. Speaking for over 4 hours were Alfredo Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party; Jorge Lezcano, member of the PCC Central Committee and the Cuban Council of State; and Margarite Letelier, widow of Orlando Letelier--the assassinated former minister of the Chilean Popular Unity. Delegates from the USSR, GDR, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia united their denunciations of the Chilean fascist military junta to those by leaders of Catholic trade unions, democratic and socialist organizations of capitalist Europe and other Chilean groups, such as the Movement of the Revolutionary Left.

Cuban representative Jorge Lezcano stated that in its policy against [as heard] Chile, imperialism has the support of all counterrevolutionary, retrograde and imperialist forces, among them their new allies--the present Maoist leadership in Peking. There was a disruption at this point by a member of a pro-China organization who tried to interrupt the speaker's presentation. But he continued his remarks while members of the organizing committee of the event quieted the heckler. The remarks by the chief of the Cuban delegation was one of the most applauded at the plenum, which by rhythmically applauding the presentation for a long period showed their agreement with the remarks.

Former Chilean Deputy Speaks

PY102348Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Madrid, 10 Nov (AFP)--Former Chilean Deputy Luis Maira today submitted a report to the World Conference of Solidarity with Chile, being held here, on the plans of Gen Augusto Pinochet to institutionalize fascism. The document was analyzed during a meeting of politicans and jurists.

Maira, member of the leftist sector of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party, also explained the legal aberrations in the constitution which General Pinochet intends to impose.

Also today, a meeting concerning matters of union interests was held under the presidency of Mario Navarro and Luis Meneses, members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chilean Trade Union Confederation. At a third meeting, on cultural matters, Soviet poet Yevgeniy Yevtuchenko was present. The majority of the speakers agreed that it is the unalterable duty of the conscience of humanity that Chile recover its cultural heritage.

During this meeting a proposal was made to hold a cultural congress, which will be held in Poland in May 1979.

Pinochet Comments

PY102351Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2150 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 10 Nov (AFP)--President Augusto Pinochet said here that the World Conference of Solidarity With Chile, which began in Madrid, is a Marxist infamy.

He said: "The Marxist, communist and totalitarian infamy aimed at creating problems for Chile is continuing."

The conference in the Spanish capital will last until Sunday. Delegates from 50 countries and representatives of the deposed Chilean Government headed by the deceased former Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73) are attending.

Pinochet told reporters: "You can see that there are some people who come to Chile, whom I am not going to label...They see everything but they go to lie abroad."

He said: "A marxist is going to continue to be like that because he is steadfast in his work." Pinochet said that Chileans should remember what they (the Marxists) did here.

The Chilean president added: "But now they have all forgotten this. Even religious people have forgotten it."

MINES MINISTER DISCUSSES PROPANE GAS, OIL

PA101958Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Colombian Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo today drew a gloomy picture of the propane gas supply. He said that the government is making great efforts to increase production. He emphasized the importance of the large natural gas reserves in (?Bayenas) and Riohacha, Guajira Department, and revealed that another deposit was found in Galerazamba, which is being exploited with a submarine platform. Vasquez Restrepo also said that the gas reserves recently discovered in Colombia amount to 6.5 billion cubic feet, which is equivalent to 3.9 billion barrels of petroleum. However, the minister said that the country has only 700 million barrels of petroleum reserves and that these have to be exploited carefully. He announced an extensive program of fuel substitution and explained that gradually--unless the energy situation changes--housewives will have to exchange their gas stoves for coal or electric stoves. In view of the somber expectations in the energy field the government announced the application of well-based strategies to guarantee as many energy resources to the nation as possible. The mines and energy minister said that petroleum is the factor which causes the government the most concern. He said that most of our economic infrastructure depends on oil and its consumption is distributed as follows: 50 percent by transportation, 23 percent by industry, 13 percent by electric energy and 4 percent by agriculture. [as heard]

FORMER PRESIDENT UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR CRIMES

PA102108Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0119 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Nov (EFE)--The Colombian Chamber of Representatives today began an investigation of former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen on charges of embezzlement and treason. Lopez Michelsen, one of the most controversial statesmen in recent times, was involved in an investigation when he was president because of alleged irregular business deals conducted by his sons. He was acquitted.

The current investigation stems from the charge of embezzlement for permitting his family to travel to Europe aboard the presidential plane and treason for signing the Panama Canal treaty. According to the latter charge, Lopez Michelsen relinquished Colombia's rights over the canal without having signed a new agreement with the Panamanian Government, thus leaving it up to Panama to recognize those rights.

Motions on the two charges will have to be submitted in 1 month by deputies Dario Ortiz and Alvaro Bernal Segura of the opposition. It has officially been confirmed that three ministers of the Lopez administration, which ruled Colombia from 7 August 1974 to 7 August 1978, are being investigated for various irregularities.

NCNA OPERATION AUTHORIZATION ANNOUNCED

PA121203Y Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 9 Nov 78 p 9-A PA

[Text] The Colombian Government has authorized the PRC's New China News Agency (NCNA) to operate in the country. The news agency's director will be newsman Chu Lin. The permission was granted during a PRC cultural delegation's visit to Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, at which he was presented with several Chinese handicrafts.

At the meeting Uribe Vargas informed the delegates of the Colombian Government's decision to allow NCNA to operate here. The foreign minister said that he was pleased with this visit by a PRC cultural delegation. "It is through the language of art that we will find it easier to reach understanding between our peoples because it will facilitate dialog between the two countries."

CENTRAL BANK MANAGER SAYS ECONOMY ON THE RISE

PA121211Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2302 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 11 Nov (EFE)--Central Bank Manager Rodrigo Espinosa affirmed here today that Ecuador's economy will grow by 6.4 percent in 1978. Contrary to the private sector's pessimism about the country's economic situation, Espinosa stressed that the growth level is not only high, but will be exceeded by very few countries, the industrialized ones included.

Industry and electricity (12 percent growth), construction (7 percent) and exploitation of oil and natural gas (5.6 percent) constitute the key elements in Ecuador's national production development. Nevertheless, agriculture continues to be the principal sector of Ecuadorean production, followed by industry, business, transport, oil and real estate.

According to Espinosa, the 1978 balance of payments will show a $300 million surplus, or almost $200 million more than that registered at the end of 1977. Regarding inflation, Espinosa affirmed that as of October it had been estimated at 9.5 percent, which represents a reduction of about 3 percent when compared to the 1977 rate.

NEW HYDROCARBONS LAW TO MAINTAIN NATIONALIZED OPERATIONS

PA121214Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 11 Nov (AFP)--In keeping with a new law that has just been passed, the Ecuadorean military government reaffirmed today its intention to maintain nationalized operations in the exploration, exploitation and commercialization of hydrocarbons. "The hydrocarbons deposits [words indistinct] accompanying them, in whatever physical state they may be (?found) in the national territory, including the areas covered by territorial waters, are a part of the inalienable and essential patrimony of the state," the law states. According to the law, "the state will explore and exploit deposits directly through the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE)."

The law authorizes CEPE to carry out these activities and to sign contracts of "association for the rendering of services or for the formation of mixed companies with either national or foreign enterprises." It also establishes the state's right in connection with "the transportation of the hydrocarbons through oil or gas pipelines, as well as with their refining and commercialization."

INVESTIGATION OF PETROLEUM BRIBERY CHARGES ORDERED

PA101639Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] The Ecuadorean military government has called for a thorough investigation of charges that OKC, a U.S. petroleum firm, bribed former National Resources Minister Gen Jaime Duenas Villavicencio. The charges were contained in U.S. newspaper reports on a U.S. congressional committee's findings. An Ecuadorean magazine, NUEVA, reprinted them, causing immediate repercussions in top military government circles. Supreme Council of Government member Gen Guillermo Duran Arcentales ordered a detailed investigation of the Duenas-OKC case by Col Carlos Guerrero, attorney general of the nation, who has asked the OCK representative in Ecuador to provide documents related to the case. He has also summoned Duenas to testify.. Duenas, who at present lives in Miami, denied the alleged bribery and issued a press communique explaining that the payments to which the charges refer were received by him as an employee of a transnational firm which he joined in September of 1976; that is, 10 months after his retirement from the Ecuadorean armed forces.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT SEES NO REASON TO MEET WITH SOMOZA

PA100401Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Nov (AFP)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo said today that he can see no reason to meet with Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza, it was learned in government circles. General Somoza said 2 days ago during a television interview broadcast in Costa Rica that he was prepared to meet with Carazo, especially to squelch rumors that Nicaragua is preparing to attack Costa Rica. Other Central American governments have been negotiating to hold such a meeting. Last month in the OAS Costa Rica charged that Nicaraguan National Guard planes violated its national territory. The OAS then censured Nicaragua.

CIVIL GUARD PATROL ATTACKED BY UNIDENTIFIED GROUP

PA091914Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1614 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported today that unidentified men attacked a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol working in the region bordering Nicaragua. Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey reported that the Costa Rican patrol did not sustain any casualties, but that one of the attackers was apparently wounded since there were some traces of blood at the site of the clash.

The clash occurred in the area known as San Dimas on Tuesday night. It was raining heavily. Echeverria Brealey indicated that the guardsmen ordered a group of armed civilians to stop, but instead they opened fire on the guardsmen who were forced to respond to the attack. As a result of the bad weather and darkness, the patrol was unable to pursue the attackers when they fled.

The Costa Rican patrol was inspecting the area as part of a "mopping up" operation that is being undertaken in the border region to capture the Sandinists who are using Costa Rican territory as a center of operations.

Sandinist Leader Denies Responsibility

PA100430Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Costa Rican National Security Ministry does not discard the possibility that the Nicaraguan National Guard could have fired on Costa Rican forces. It also believes that the clash may have taken place with members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. However, this possibility is emphatically rejected by Commander Plutarco Hernandez, who in turn charged that the Nicaraguan National Guard has carried out incursions into Costa Rican territory.

High-ranking Interior Ministry officials report all is calm along the border region. However, residents say that the calm is relative and that shooting is constantly heard. Some of the residents saw National Guardsmen near the Cabalseta Bridge near the Las Vueltas village in Costa Rican terriroty.

A National Security Ministry official told newsmen this afternoon that the possibility remains that the attack on a Civil Guard patrol could have been made by a National Guard unit. [words indistinct]

At least one person of the as yet unidentified group which attacked the Civil Guard patrol was wounded. A clear trail of blood was found which disappeared a short distance from the Nicaraguan border. However, a high-ranking ministry official said that the situation along the border is completely calm.

FSLN, NICARAGUAN ARMY CLASHES REPORTED

PA101720Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1708 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 10 Nov (LATIN)--It was officially reported here today that violent battles between members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan Army have occurred during the past few hours on Costa Rican territory located on the border with Nicaragua.

Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria said that following last night's and this morning's fights in Los Chiles, he ordered that a Civil Guard contingent under the command of Col Edgar Gutierrez be dispatched to confirm reports that the Sandinist guerrillas had captured six members on the National Guard.

Further Report

PA101853Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1820 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[By Jose Joaquin Loria]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 10 Nov (LATIN)--A Costa Rican Civil Guard contingent will carry out "mopping up work" in the border area of Los Chiles today following violent clashes between Sandinist Liberation Front members and the Nicaraguan Army on Costa Rican territory.

Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria told this agency that the Civil Guard contingent commanded by Col Edgar Gutierrez is investigating reports of the capture of six Nicaraguan soldiers by Sandinist guerrillas.

"The fighting took place last night and early this morning," Echeverria said during an interview with this correspondent. He said that the fighting, the casualties from which are still not known, took place at a place called "Isla Chica," in the Los Chiles area near the border with Nicaragua.

Residents of Los Chiles, the site of alleged territorial violations by the Nicaraguan National Guard during their pursuit of guerrillas, said that at the place called "La Trocha," 30 km east of the border area, "a Sandinist operation took place last night which ended with the capture of six National Guardsmen."

Minister Echeverria said that the Civil Guard contingent--Costa Rica does not have an army--has the mission of "conducting mopping up work" along the entire border with Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA INTERVIEWED ON CARAZO UN LETTER, FAO PROPOSAL

PA091722Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text of interview granted by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza to Costa Rican newsman Danilo Arias Madrigal--date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: General, would you like to comment on the letter which Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo sent to the UN president?

Answer: Of course, Danilo. I found the letter which President Carazo sent to the UN General Assembly president somewhat irregular because all through the difficulties that have recently emerged between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, my government has assured the Costa Rican Government and people that we have no desire to harm any Costa Rican since we believe Central America, particularly Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to be so linked together that things that were done before 1955 cannot be done now. There cannot be personal vendettas against rulers, and much less against brother peoples who are our neighbors. I am greatly concerned about President Carazo's letter. I want to take advantage of this opportunity to tell all Costa Ricans that I--who after 1955 personally invested money in Costa Rica and made good will visits to Guanacaste to improve relations between the Costa Ricans and the Somozas--still have the same feelings toward the Costa Rican people because you are our neighbors and no one has the right to say that we want to attack you.

Question: General, what about the campaign President Carazo has denounced, the campaign which has the slogan: If you are a good Nicaraguan, don't travel to Costa Rica?

Answer: Well, that is a press campaign that has been a normal reaction of local newsmen who have visited San Jose and seen that its streets are filled with posters against the Nicaraguan Government in support of the people who want to bring bloodshed to Nicaragua. Naturally, this makes the Nicaraguans resentful because they see that in San Jose there is an atmosphere in favor of those who want to bring bloodshed to our fatherland.

Question: Mr President, couldn't you do something to stop that campaign?

Answer: Well, we can use our good offices because there is full freedom of the press here. I think this can also be done at the government level in Costa Rica. Costa Rica should use its good offices to prevent insidious radio and newspaper campaigns aimed at inciting people who want to bring bloodshed to Nicaragua.

Question: General, there is an old saying which says that through dialog people can understand each other. Wouldn't it be possible to have mediation, a meeting between you and President Carazo?

Answer: I do not see any need for mediation because we do not have any quarrel with President Carazo. We were greatly encouraged by the statements made by President Carazo when he took office in which he indicated that he would not permit Costa Rica to be used as a center of agitation against other nations. We had thought that President Carazo's election was going to be a guarantee for the good relations that we had with the previous administration, and the Costa Rican people would profit from those good relations by obtaining countless concessions (?from) Nicaragua, thus truly improving relations between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan peoples.

Question: General, trade between Costa Rica and Nicaragua has deteriorated. Would you like to comment on this?

Answer: Of course. That is why I am concerned that there are letters from President Carazo denouncing aggression from Nicaragua. I am worried about this. I think that President Carazo is living in the time of 1948 or 1955. That time cannot return to Central America because Central America already has many interests that have been created among the peoples, making it unthinkable that we will be able to introduce revolutions among ourselves to overthrow regimes. I am now firmly convinced that it is through votes that the regimes in Central America will be changed and not through bullets, as was done in the past.

Question: General, moving to another subject, what reports do you have about Sandinist activity during the past few days?

Answer: There has been a great, worldwide publicity effort to make the Saninists appear as a force which can change the destiny of the Nicaraguans. So far, they have only been carrying out a propaganda campaign and we have not had great activity in Nicaragua. I do consider it a great error that these Sandinists should be permitted to use Costa Rican soil to bring bloodshed to Nicaragua. I want to tell the Costa Ricans that they should guard their fatherland because we are being attacked by communism. If we fail the Costa Ricans will soon have a big problem at their door.

Question: General, in view of President Carazo's letter to the United Nations, will you send any letter to UN President Indalecio Lievano?

Answer: Of course, because we cannot remain silent. We have to express our viewpoint. If we compare the number of articles published in Nicaragua and Costa Rica regarding the two governments, I think you will see that in Costa Rica there has been a larger number of article and radio broadcasts against Nicaragua, much more than the ones in Nicaragua.

Question: General, did you reject the proposal or general plan of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO]?

Answer: I have not rejected any FAO proposal. We have studied it and have submitted to the commission a proposal which can fulfill the FAO's aspirations.

Question: Of what does the plan consist?

Answer: I wish I could answer you, but we agreed with the friendly cooperation commission that we would not comment on that proposal until they have studied it.

Question: But the three main points included in the proposal were rejected by you: That is, your resignation, departure from the country and so on.

Answer: My position of not resigning was set and made firm before any new FAO proposal. It is something that is not being taken into consideration.

Question: Is this possibility being considered?

Answer: Yes. [as heard] What is happening is that these gentlemen thought that I could have resigned within a specific time, sometime around February. I clearly told them that I was not going to resign because I considered that resigning under pressure was tantamount to a coup d'etat and that I thought this was not in the best interests of the Nicaraguans.

Question: Do you have any general comment for the Costa Ricans?

Answer: Yes, I would once again like to reiterate to the Costa Rican people with all my frankness and friendship that we do not have any desire to harm any Costa Rican. Therefore, do not let yourselves be deceived by campaigns against this government, because you have always received the cooperation of the Nicaraguans and this government. Thank you very much.

SOMOZA PROPOSES DIALOG, PLEBISCITE IN PRESS CONFERENCE

PA110145Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2317 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Introductory statement by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza at a press conference held in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Gentlemen members of my cabinet, directors of autonomous institutions, National Guard General Staff members and domestic and foreign newsmen: I address myself to the nation regarding negotiations important for the public and personal life of all Nicaraguans, for the peace and stability of Central America and for harmony within all the Western Hemisphere.

Things in Nicaragua have reached such an extent that our domestic politics are today affecting Central American peace and stability and possibly peace in Latin America. We are living historic moments in Latin America. I say this because if tomorrow any state wants to interfere with another state it can cause unrest in the other and go to the OAS and ask that a commission be sent to find out what is going on. From this situation, gentlemen, emerges my nationalist and patriotic position. To the extent that we, Nicaraguans, accept this intervention, to that extent will the legal procedure be established that will do away with the independence of the small Latin American countries. [applause] This is why, gentlemen, at this time when we are under the OAS [word indistinct] we must think about the independence of the American peoples and the future of the American peoples.

Today is the greatest test of the OAS and the greatest test of peace in America because, gentlemen, what kind of American would I be if I allowed collective intervention in Nicaragua at the request of a country other than Nicaragua. [applause]

Gentlemen, aware of the serious moment we are living, after having consulted the leaders of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN], the members of my cabinet, the men who make politics in the army, the electoral branch and the Supreme Court of Justice, and face to face with the people, I am going to read the memorandum sent to the friendly cooperation commission for presentation to the Broad Opposition Front [FAO]. The memorandum included the PLN proposal. It says:

PLN Legal and Directive Board, 6 November 1978. [Somoza departs from reading] It is very important for the people to know that this proposal was in the commission's hands since 6 November. Gentlemen: The PLN, whose slogan has always been that of constitutionality for which it has traditionally struggled, has carefully studied the FAO document presented to the president of the republic and PLN leader on 25 October 1978.

After careful study and consultation with the PLN officials and other representative sectors, it was concluded that the document is not a base for negotiation which can lead to a peaceful and democratic solution because it contains unconstitutional proposals which in fact promote a coup d'etat, thereby contradicting Nicaragua's political reality.

We append a document entitled "consideration of evidence of the unconstitutionality and illegal conclusions included in the outline of the provisional national unity government proposed by the FAO to the OAS friendly cooperation commission made up of the representatives of the Dominican Republic, the United States and Guatemalan governments," and another document of a political nature which proves that whenever the constitutional order has been broken in Nicaragua, a civil war has always broken out as a tragic consequence.

The PLN informs the honorable commission of friendly cooperation of our party's predisposition to carry out a dialog and its willingness to compromise by proposing the immediate establishment of a mechanism of negotiation to find a speedy solution to the political problems of the

country, including on its agenda, among other things, the 16 points of the program of the Broad Opposition Front, FAO, mentioned in the document which the commission of cooperation presented to the leader of the PLN.

The PLN has faith in its leader, General Anastasio Somoza Debayle, president of the republic, and confidence in its legal National Board of Directors and, without rejecting the errors that it may have committed, publicly declares its constant willingness to correct those errors.

The political agreements which we might reach must be based on criteria that are eminently nationalistic, respecting the consecrated principle of nonintervention and the spirit and the letter of Point 5 of the resolution of the meeting of the organ of consultation of the OAS that has made it possible for that organization to participate in maintaining national concord and the normal democratic development of the country, and also to contribute to the preservation of peace in the Central American area.

It is therefore necessary that there should be no intervention in matters which are the exclusive prerogative of Nicaraguans, nor should there be pressure to force one party to accept the claims of the other, thereby avoiding greater tension, which would undermine the principle that any solution must be freely negotiated.

The PLN reiterates its conviction that any solution must be essentially democratic. It is therefore well prepared to jointly seek those formulas which will make it possible to determine what popular support is available to the political groups. Such formulas could include a nationwide plebiscite duly supervised by each political group, the results of which would influence the future electoral amendments and institutional changes that might be convenient. From this moment, we offer those opposition political groups which obtain significant popular support in that national consultation, high-level participation in the decisions of the public administration until the elections of 1981. [applause]

In any case, the Nationalist Liberal Party believes and affirms that any solution to the present political crisis which we face must be conceived within the constitutional order. Consequently, it proclaims that it is the unavoidable duty of the popularly elected president of the republic to continue to exercise power until his mandate legally terminates. [applause]

The Nationalist Liberal Party manifests its decision to review with the politcal opposition the reorganization and reform of our political, juridicial and military institutions within the framework of the exisiting constitution, advocating that the nation be channeled within an electoral process agreed upon and accepted by all in order to guarantee that, on the date established by the constitution, there will be peaceful and democratic change. In this regard, we wish to discuss with the political opposition the following reforms, among others:

A. Reorganization of the Supreme Court as the first step to the reorganization of the judicial branch, by means of the appointment of jurists whose professional competence and civic spirit, accepted by all sectors, guarantee their integrity and political independence.

B. Review, reorganization and restructuring of the electoral process.

C. Reorganization of the National Guard in conformity with the recommendations of a committee of Nicaraguan military specialists, encompassing the reorganization of its police functions for the establishment of the legal structure of its activities and its responsibilites as an agency of a Ministry of Justice and the police.

The Nationalist Liberal Party believes that the institutional changes should occur by means of a reorganization of our socio-economic structures, the financial bases of which have deteriorated because of recent political events.

We propose that the parties consider the reform of the social agreement to determine the new rules that will govern the distribution of national wealth, ending the sidelining of important sectors of our populace. Although the Nationalist Liberal Party understands that some of these changes must be submitted to and approved by means of a clear majority mandate, the high costs which the middle and working classes are paying for political and economic events for which they are not responsible calls for an immediate program of minimum action with the support of all the political forces of the nation.

We are fully aware of the responsibility which we assume by this Nicaraguan pronouncement formulated in the name of the legal National Board of Directors of the PLN, because we are aware of the international conspiracy which has been organized abroad, as was clearly revealed in the public declaration of the so-called "Group of 12" on 25 October, when it withdrew from the FAO. Repudiating what they call the mediation commission, the group accuses it of shameless intervention that seriously threatens the destiny of Nicaragua. It wrote the following:

"Let us know that we are not alone, that we have on our side the solidarity of democratic countries such as Venezuela, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and the solidarity of thousands of Latin Americans and a great solidarity within the very United States."

Since at the same time they confess they have the support of the Sandinist National Liberation Front which, as is universally known, is supported by the present tyrannical regimes in Cuba and Russia, it is also up to us to perform the imperative duty of the government and the National Guard to defend the democratic institutions, the sovereignty and the independence of the country and the integrity of our territory, as well as the honor and the dignity of the Nicaraguan people.

Your Excellencies, it is our pleasure to express the deep appreciation of the Nationalist Liberal Party and our government for your generous efforts on behalf of Nicaragua by trying to conserve our internal peace and the concord of the Nicaraguan people, who hope to continue to count on your good will and noble cooperation until the pending negotiations are successfully concluded.

We take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate, Your Excellencies, the certainty of our high and distinguished consideration. Signed by Julio C. Quintana, Orlando Montenegro, Alceo Tablada Solis. The foregoing was the note sent to the FAO through the friendly commission of the OAS.

As you can see, it states that the president of the republic has placed the privilege of naming a new government in the hands of the Nicaraguan people. This means that I am guided by the desire to realize the enforcement of the will of the Nicaraguan people, because in this plebiscite we might be defeated and the opposition might take over the government. However, if we win, it will give us Liberals the right to continue to govern the destiny of Nicaragua. [applause]

We are nationalists and we appeal to the Nicaraguans. We Liberals have fought for the constitution because it strengthens the rights of all Nicaraguans. However, when the constitution is violated, the law of the strongest prevails. Sirs: We want the people to say what they want, not some country outside of Nicaragua, or some group which dares to oust us from power because it is supported by foreigners. [applause]

Therefore, Sirs, my conscience is clear regarding my part in making this offer to our adversaries, because we are returning to the pure source of power in Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan people. We are going to make this sacrifice for the welfare and the peace of all Nicaragua. [applause] Therefore Liberals of all Nicaragua, remain firm in your posts, because with the vote, which is more powerful than a rifle, we are going to reiterate our faith in Nicaraguan liberalism. Thank you very much.

Answers Questions From Newsmen

PA112219Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2351 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Question-and-answer portion of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza's press conference in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, with your permission, can you make a brief summary for U.S. television and people of the very important things you have said, of the Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] document and of any other issue you consider important?

[Answer in English] In view of the gravity of the situation, I decided to make a counteroffer to the FAO opposition in which we will both consult the people in a plebiscite. I have put the power of the president for the people to determine how we shall organize the future government that I will organize as president and not violate the constitution of Nicaragua.

We want them to be counted so that we know whom we are talking to. Right now the only opposition party that has been counted is the Conservative Party, and in the last elections they only put out 78,000 votes versus 748,000 that the Liberal Party put in the election of 1974. And this is the reason why Nicaragua is still at peace--because the great majority of the people are Liberals and want no part of this subversion. So we are now handing this document over to the opposition to see how sincere they are to solve the problem of Nicaragua and for me to do the best I can by returning to the people in a very special manner the power to organize the best government that is going to run Nicaragua under my leadership as elected president of Nicaragua.

[Question] Our problem, the problem of most Nicaraguans, is an economic problem. There is less cash every day and prices go up each day. How can we apply a remedy to this to help the people, to prevent prices from going up and to have more cash in circulation?

[Answer] We are looking into the possibility of starting a public works program to provide work for the little people.

[Question] Ingersoll of Voz de la Victoria: Mr President, is there any impediment to your government's suspending relations with governments trying to intervene in Nicaragua?

[Answer] There is no impediment except the convenience of having those relations because, when one so wants it, the route is a two-lane street.

[Question] Mr President, Eduardo Romero Gomez from the "Tiempo" newscast and ACAN-EFE: I would like your permission to ask you two questions. The first one is in relation to a report received at noon from San Jose, Costa Rica, indicating that the National Guard early this morning had penetrated into Los Chiles in pursuit of a group of Sandinists. Unofficially it was said that the Sandinists had captured five soldiers whom they took with them. Do you know anything about this?

[Answer] Yes, I heard about it and it is absolutely false.

[Question] The other question, Mr President, you are the proper person to clear up the situations or rumors circulating in the field. Opposition circles insist that the OAS commission has told you it is necessary for you to resign so that the Nicaraguan problem can be solved peacefully and also that the Liberal Party's position, that is, the Liberal Party's counterproposal, has been rejected. I want you to tell me what the situation is and if you continue to consider the commission's work as friendly cooperation.

[Answer] The commission asked Anastasio Somoza what he thought, and I answered that I wanted to fulfill the constitution and finish my constitutional mandate. Our proposal has not been rejected by them because it has not been made to them, but to the FAO.

[Question] Mr President, Alex Caldera Escobar of "Ventana" newscast: I would like to ask you, Mr President, to answer one question and give your opinion about something else. The question is as follows: A Costa Rican radio, retransmitted by a local radio in Managua, said at noon today that you had asked, via diplomatic hannels, for a personal interview with Costa Rican President Carazo Odio and that the Costa Rican president had refused trenchantly to talk to you. That is the question.

[Answer] That is not true.

[Question] Good afternoon Mr President, (Arino) Mejia of "La Verdad" radio newscast: I am going to ask two questions. The Nicaraguan Conservative Party, that is to say, the party of the (?opposition), has just issued an official communique announcing its total withdrawal from both the executive and legislative branch and independent government agencies. As a political magician, what are you thinking of doing with the Liberal Party to fill those holes?

[Answer] What the constitution establishes. If the concurrent minority party does not fulfill its regulations, we will replace them with Conservatives and not with Liberals.

[Question] The other question is: The day before yesterday I interviewed Roberto Incer Barquero and he told me he had withdrawn the request to the IMF on the $20 million. Where is your government going to go to get another loan?

[Answer] As a state, we are members of the IMF and, as such, have a right to all the prerogatives which that organization gives us. Unfortunately, the Carter administration, to pressure us, postponed discussion of this. Then we, with dignity, withdrew that request. What are we going to do? We are going to reorganize our finances so we will not have to resort to organizations where our affairs may be delayed.

[Question] Good afternoon, Mr President, Raul Arana Selpa from Radio 590, "El Planeta" newscast. Your government and the Liberal Party termed the FAO document unconstitutional. I have just heard you read the PLN counterproposal and I heard that a plebiscite is being proposed. Mr President, I personally do not know the constitution of Nicaragua. Could you tell us if this plebiscite proposed by the Liberal Party in its document is constitutional?

[Answer] It is constitutional. The executive branch is organized by the president, who in turn asks his supporters and the other party to name candidates for nomination. The president can also establish a mechanism indicating how and from where those persons are going to be elected. Such a mechanism is a plebiscite that is well established in our law because it does not violate it, and in law anything that does not violate the law is permissible.

[Question] Mr President, Emilio Suarez of "Bolsa de Noticias": Mr President, frankly we are all concerned about the information from abroad in the past weeks, and this week the MIAMI HERALD, in Jack Anderson's column, leaked some information regarding the report of the human rights commission unfavorable to your government. What information can you give us on this, especially knowing that Ambassador Sevilla Sacasa arrive in Nicaragua and has something on the subject? What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] You know that I invited the human rights commission to visit Nicaragua. They talked to everyone they wished except with those who had been abused by the rebels.

Naturally, they will have a long list of charges which we will have to check. This was an act of government done with this commission to improve our police system. It is not to judge Nicaragua. Ambassador Sevilla Sacasa is here because I recalled him for consultation. You should know that relations with the United States are very delicate at present. Consequently, we need to draw up a new plan.

[Question] Mr President, how long will it take to carry out this restructuring you have mentioned? How long will it take to organize the plebiscite and carry out the other reorganizations you have referred to?

[Answer] Honestly, this will be decided between the Liberal Party and the FAO's negotiating commissions. At this moment I cannot tell you much about it, because we do not know what the FAO's answer will be.

[Question in English] Mr President, I am Shelton from the American Broadcasting Company of the United States. The three-part question: When--meaning on which day--will you hold the plebiscite that you have offered; in what form will the questions be submitted to the people of Nicaragua; and who will supervise the election?

[Answer in English] The date has to be determined by the parties, the opposition and the Liberal Party. What is going to be voted? What the document proposes is that each party goes to the plebiscite and the (?party member) votes for his party. And the last one, we hope that the OAS can provide us with observers to oversee as many tables as they want to, to really see the situation in Nicaragua. [applause]

SITUATION DISCUSSED WITH PARTY, NATIONAL GUARD LEADERS

PA100142Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2010 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] President Anastasio Somoza and Nationalist Liberal Party senators and deputies held an important meeting at 1000 today to discuss current political problems. National Guard staff members and departmental commanders met at 1100 today with President Anastasio Somoza to review the current political situation. They approved measures to guarantee the citizen's security and the harvest of agricultural products.

OPPOSITION REJECTS SOMOZA'S OFFER, REACTS VIOLENTLY

PA111623Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (AFP)--Nicaraguan opposition forces, after a night of violent bombings and rifle fire and an impressive display by military units, today rejected President Somoza's offer of sharing power and holding a plebiscite. Last night there was machinegun fire, rifle fire, and explosions of homemade bombs in several parts of the city. Citizens are fearful that the Sandinist National Liberation Front might unleash another nationwide bloody revolt at any moment.

Details of FAO Rejection

PA112130Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[By Horacio Ruiz]

[Excerpts] Managua, 11 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan opposition today rejected a proposal by President Anastasio Somoza to hold a plebiscite to decide if he should share power with his political adversaries until the end of his term in 1981.

The Broad Opposition Front [FAO] in a communique issued at the end of a meeting held this morning comprising delegates from the 16 organizations and political parties which compose it, said that it maintains its original demand for Somoza's ouster from power and the creation of a national unity government. The FAO expects this new regime to fulfill a 16-point program which includes the total reorganization of the military, political and juridical institutions.

In an open reply to Somoza's proposal, LA PRENSA, an opposition organ, said in its headlines that the plebiscite had already taken place and that its decision was expressed in the rebellion and rejection of the Somoza regime in September.

Observers believe that the plebiscite proposed by Somoza is very vague in its terms because it does not clearly define how the opposition will vote, jointly or by separate sectors. This is the reason why, they added, Somoza said that he was sure to "win the plebiscite." Observers believe that the FAO's refusal threatens to intensify the difficult political situation in Nicaragua.

OPPOSITION REITERATES POSITION ON SOMOZA RESIGNATION

PA120323Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0055 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--After a meeting this afternoon [as received], the Broad Opposition Front (FAO) decided to reject the counterproposal that Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza made yesterday in response to its demand for a national unity government. In a communique released this afternoon, FAO describes the president's response as a mockery of the international mediation commission and of the peoples of America and rejects it.

In view of these facts, the FAO reiterates and maintains its initial position presented to the international mediation commission on 14 October. According to this position, the final separation of Gen Anastasio Somoza and the members of his family from any political or military posts, as well as their departure from the country, is a basic, fundamental and nonnegotiable issue.

Regarding the above, it reiterates to the mediation commission its decision of 6 November to the effect that if General Somoza has not withdrawn definitely within 15 days as of that date, the FAO will consider that the mediation has failed due to the president's intrasigence.

Representatives of Guatemala, the United States and the Dominican Republic have been acting as international mediators in search of a solution to Nicaragua's political crisis.

The FAO also states that should the mediation effort end, it would seriously deplore the exhaustion of peaceful and civic means of resolving the Nicaraguan problem in a conciliatory manner geared toward national unity.

The democratic opposition then asks the official Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] to accept the document presented to the mediation commission within the deadline set by FAO as the only means of restoring peace in Nicaragua. It adds that those are the fundamental bases for a republican, democratic and representative government, and urges the heroic Nicaraguan people to maintain their position of struggle against the dictatorship and those who represent it.

Yesterday, the Nicaraguan president said he is willing to reform the government, the Supreme Court of Justice, the legislative branch and even the army, but he is not willing to step down from the presidency.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Construction Chamber and Hardware Dealers Association also voiced their stand on the subject this afternoon, reiterating their support for the mediation process, calling for a prompt and peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan crisis and publicly voicing their endorsement of the uniform national demand for a prompt change of government.

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce also asked both the ruling PLN and the National Guard to free themselves from their nationalist stands and, in accordance with the country's historical situation, help find the formula that will lead to peace and concord among all Nicaraguans.

NOVEDADES SCORES CARTER'S HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

PA102155Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2054 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (LATIN)--The newspaper NOVEDADES, in which President Anastasio Somoza holds stock, criticized President Carter today. In one of its main headlines it said "Carter Sells Human Rights for a Few More Barrels."

"One of President Carter's advisers said that the United States will give all its support to the Iranian military regime controlled by the shah. This means that the U.S. Government has sold human rights for a few barrels of petroleum," NOVEDADES said.

"Frankly, it is depressing to see the two-faced attitude assumed by the Carter administration, which, on one hand, applies interventionist methods in Nicaragua where a battle is being waged in defense of democracy threatened by communist aggression, and, on the other, it publicly and officially expresses its support of the measures taken by the immensely wealthy Iranian Empire. The United States has wished the Iranian Government success in its violent repression of the unrest which increasingly manifests opposition to the shah.

"It is obvious that President Carter does not have a single set of standards: On the contrary, he willingly discards his human rights policy when great American economic interests are at stake," the newspaper added.

DELEGATION WALKS OUT OF HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING

PA111241Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Nov (AFP)--The Nicaraguan delegation attending the meeting of the Human Rights Commission of the Latin American Parliament has angrily left the session, which began today in this capital. The Nicaraguan representatives, headed by Deputy Manuel F. Zurita, challenged the status of the assembly, which they described as a "trial court."

There had been indications at the end of the morning session that the Nicaraguan delegates might leave since they charged that the commission had committed serious infractions of the parliament's bylaws, particularly regarding the summons to the meeting. Most of the deputies gathered here openly criticized and condemned both the Nicaraguan Government and President Anastasio Somoza.

Before leaving the room, the Nicaraguan mission, which was first on the list of speakers for the evening session, deplored the position taken by the Latin American legislators who, they said, were not fulfilling their true mission and had exceeded their (?functions).

Zurita rejected what he called "unprecedented offenses" against the Nicaraguan Government and president, but added that the Nicaraguan parliament would nevertheless remain (?affiliated) with the Latin American Parliament.

Participants at the meeting included representatives of the Netherlands Antilles, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic (as observers), Surinam and Venezuela, in addition to former legislators of the now nonexistent parliaments of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, who were admitted as observers.

SANDINIST ON COMMUNIQUE RECENT ACTIONS RELEASED

PA091856Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (AFP)--The Sandinist Front opposed to President Anastasio Somoza, said here today that "it executed" many people accused of being army informers in the city of Leon, 90 km west of Managua.

In a clandestine communique released to the news media with the organization's circular seal, the Sandinist Front also claimed credit for Tuesday's killing of Nationalist Liberal (official bloc) Senator Ramiro Granera Padilla.

The guerrilla organization stated that Granera Padilla, mortally wounded in the head by three men who asked to meet with him in his law office, "was a fierce defender of the bloody Somoza dictatorship" and was executed by the William Fonseca combat unit.

The Sandinist Front also threatened to kill all civilian officials who do not immediately resign from their posts. The clandestine Sandinist communique hints that Sandinist squadrons are actively mobilizing in Leon in an almost open struggle.

The document attacks the international negotiations taking place with Somoza to find a formula for the restoration of peace in the country. The Sandinists also attacked the Broad Opposition Front, which they termed a group of small parties striving to insure Somozism without Somoza in Nicaragua. The communique finally states that the next insurrectional offensive is fast approaching.

FSLN Credited With Senator's Death

PA091612Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1529 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) circulated a communique today which states that the "William Fonseca" combat unit administered "popular justice by killing Liberal Senator Ramiro Granera Padilla."

The veteran official party parliamentarian died early yesterday at the "San Vicente" Hospital in the city of Leon, in Western Nicaragua, after sustaining two bullet wounds which caused serious brain damage. The attack was staged by three individuals who broke into his law office the day before.

The FSLN justified the "execution" of Senator Granera Padilla by accusing him of being a "fierce defender of the Somoza dictatorship." His assailants also tried to kill his Secretary Azucena Barahona, who has been detained. "The 'William Fonseca' combat unit successfully carried out its mission," the guerrilla release adds.

Meanwhile, Leon Police Chief Salvador Morales told newsmen today that a military operation has been undertaken and that the authorities have leads which will result in the arrest of the killers of the political leader. The killers will be presented to the national press after their arrest. Secretary Barahona is the only one who can identify them if they are arrested.

The funeral of the government leader, legislator, attorney and former dean of the National University Law School is scheduled for this afternoon to allow for the arrival of his children who live abroad.

ATTACK ON COSTA RICA ATTRIBUTED TO 'IRREGULARS'

PA100259Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0010 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Costa Rican authorities announced that irregulars, possibly opponents to the Nicaragua regime, attacked a Costa Rican Civil Guard unit today. The unit managed, however, to wound one of the attackers. All this took place in Costa Rican territority.

This confirmed that the Sandino-communist elements living in Costa Rican territority have already begun to harass the Costa Rican Civil Guard because of the cleanup operations it has carried out lately along the border region.

TUNNERMANN: VIOLENCE 'ONLY PATH FOR LIBERATION'

PA092038Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 9 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (AFP)--Carlos Tunnermann, a member of the Nicaraguan opposition "Group of 12," said here today that President Anastasio Somaza" has left us violence as the only path for the liberation of Nicaragua."

Tunnermann, exiled former rector of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua who is visiting Venezuela for a few days, said that his statement is based on Somoza's declarations that he will use "blood and fire" against those who wish to change the system of government of that nation.

"The country is bankrupt and the dictator is using the resources earmarked for education, health and food to purchase weapons from Israel and to pay mercenaries," Tunnermann said.

Tunnermann explained that the opposition had suggested that a provisional government be established by peaceful means, but in view of Somoza's refusal, "the provisional government will be possible only after the upcoming military offensive, which we feel will be definitive."

Although Tunnermann declined to comment on the combat plans, a spokesman for the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) said here that the Nicaraguan guerrillas have obtained modern weapons and war materiel. "We have better trained troops and this offensive will be decisive to our liberation and to our confrontation with the U.S. and South Vietnamese mercenaries who are acting in our country," the FSLN spokesman told the newspaper EL NACIONAL, which did not identify the source.

SECURITY OFFICE HOLDING UDEL LEADER SINCE 10 NOVEMBER

PA121706Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Gustavo Ortega, leader of the Democratic Liberation Union [UDEL], is still under arrest. UDEL members said this morning that efforts on his behalf continue. He is head of the UDEL office in Managua.

Ortega was arrested 2 days ago. His relatives have not been allowed to see him, nor was his wife allowed to take him (?food) yesterday. (They were) told that he is at the disposal of the National Security Office. However, no charges have been lodged against him yet.

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT DA COSTA'S VISIT REPORTED

Speaks on Jose Marti

FL091544Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Nov 78 FL

[Text] With warm words Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa referred to the creative work of Jose Marti, which he said contains an essentially international foundation. Da Costa said that the apostle Marti should be decorated for being the great inspirer and founder of internationalist traditions of the Cuban people. In this context he stated that the socialist Republic of Cuba, which is directed by Comrade Fidel Castro and in spite of the difficulties of a country struggling against economic underdevelopment, has made sacrifices in compliance with their internationalist duties, honoring through concrete actions the memory of the great Jose Marti, who was an untiring fighter for the liberation of the Cuban people and oppressed humanity.

Further Tribute to Marti

FL091901Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [MLSTP] and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, this morning laid a floral wreath at the foot of the Jose Marti monument. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by PCC Central Committee Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque, members of the delegation he heads and officials of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. At the conclusion of the ceremony the president of Sao Tome and Principe was taken to the highest deck of the monument from where he observed the area surrounding the Plaza de la Revolucion and buildings.

Castro, Da Costa Chair Talks

FL100134Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The delegations of the Communist Party and Republic of Cuba and of the MLSTP and Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe today began official talks at PCC Central Committee headquarters. These official talks between the two countries were chaired by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Government of the Republic of Cuba; and Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

During these official talks the two delegations exchanged viewpoints on the development of the magnificent bilateral relations between Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe. The official talks between Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe were held in an atmosphere of fraternity, camaraderie and mutual understanding.

Granma Memorial, Museum Visited

FL100142Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Late this afternoon Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, visited the Granma memorial and Museum of the Revolution, accompanied by PCC Central Committee Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque.

At the entrance to the museum the distinguished visitor and his entourage were received by Thelma Bornot, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the History Department of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Political Directorate; and Maj Nelson Martinez Amador, director of the Museum of the Revolution. During his visit the president of Sao Tome and Principe toured the various halls of the museum, including its historic places. Thereafter, he went to the Granma memorial where Maj Nelson Martinez Amador briefed him on the voyage of the expeditionaries and characteristics of the yacht. Lastly, Pinto da Costa and his entourage toured the surrounding area, where they saw equipment used during the guerrilla struggle. The distinguished visitor then signed the visitor's log, where he wrote his impressions of the historic memorial.

Da Costa Visits Vocational School

FL101851Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, this morning visited the Lenin vocational school, located near our capital. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by PCC Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque and Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. At the school they were received by members of that educational center's managing council and thousands of students who gathered in balconies and halls of the modern center to offer a warm welcome to the president of Sao Tome and Principe and the delegation accompying him. During his tour of the installations Pinto da Costa observed the modern classrooms and teaching techniques. Likewise, he was able to watch the manufacturing process of baseballs and gloves. Another area visited was the textile center, where garments for athletes of the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation are made. Other areas visited were classrooms used for teaching physics, mathematics and chemistry and the modern computer center.

Aid Hailed

FL102131Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 10 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Sao Tome and Principe Health Minister Federico Sequeira has termed decisive the solidary aid being given by Cuba to the multilateral development of health services in his country. Sequeira made the statement minutes after his arrival today in Camaguey city. He said that he has personally verified the high scientific and humanitarian level of the medical teams which have worked in Sao Tome and Principe. He stressed that such aid is not only being given in that territory but also in the form of training of Sao Tome physicians and technicians in Cuba. He stated that the current visit by a Sao Tome and Principe delegation headed by President Manuel Pinto da Costa to Cuba will further strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries.

Official Talks Continue

FL110012Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Official talks between the delegations of the Communist Party and Republic of Cuba and of the MLSTP and Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe continued today at the PCC Central Committee headquarters. The talks are being chaired by Commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers; and Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of MLSTP and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The members of the high-level visiting delegation and members of the PCC Politburo and Secretariat, government ministers and senior officers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Ministry and Interior Ministry also are participating in the talks.

During the negotiations the two delegations have exchanged viewpoints on the development of the magnificent bilateral relations between Cuba and Sao Tome and Principe. The official talks are being held in an atmosphere of fraternity, camaraderie and mutual understanding.

Tour of Havana Port

FL110149Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, this afternoon visited the Havana fishing port, accompanied by PCC Central Committee Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque and Antonio Enrique Lusson, member of the Central Committee and minister of transportation.

Upon arrival at the fishing terminal the distinguished visitor and his entourage were received by Anibal Velaz, minister of the fishing industry and member of the PCC Central Committee. During its tour of the installations the delegation visited the shops where spare parts and other accessories are made.

At the dry dock the visitor was briefed on its characteristics. Thereafter, Pinto da Costa and his entourage toured the motor ship Golfo de Guacanayado, with a displacement of 10,500 tons. Upon arrival at the ship, its captain, Eduardo Perez Travieso, explained the technical characteristics of the ship and showed the bridge and automatic navigation system of the ship.

Da Costa Hosts Reception

FL111636Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, last night attended the reception given by Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

During the reception, which was held at the Cubanacan Protocol Hall, Fidel and Manuel Pinto da Costa chatted with guests and with each other. Also present at the reception were PCC Politburo members Guillermo Garcia, Blas Roca, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos, Armando Hart, Sergio del Valle, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Pedro Miret, PCC Secretariat member Raul Valdes Vivo and members of the delegation accompanying the president of the fraternal African country.

Visit to Military Academy

FL111941Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 78 FL

[Text] At the conclusion of a tour of the Alamar housing project, Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and the delegation accompanying him today visited the Gen Maximo Gomez military academy of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by PCC Central Committee Politburo member Juan Almeida Bosque.

Upon his arrival at the FAR academy he was received by Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the FAR Political Directorate, and Col Juan B. Pujol, director of the military institution. The delegation toured classrooms and installations, where its members were able to observe the technical and educational level of that center of higher education.

The visitors were also accompanied by PCC Central Committee member and Transportation Minister Antonio Enrique Lusson, officials of the Foreign Ministry and chiefs and officers of the FAR academy.

PROPOSAL OF AID TO VIETNAM SUBMITTED TO UNESCO

FL091602Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1518 GMT 9 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A report from Paris indicates that at the 20th UNESCO conference Cuba has presented a draft resolution calling for aiding reconstruction of Vietnam in all areas under the competence of UNESCO. It was also reported that up to now the draft has the backing of numerous countries and that it should be debated by the 146 members of UNESCO at a plenum planned for the end of this year. The cable adds that in yesterday's session the PDRY, Jordan and Morocco condemned Israeli political growth in occupied Arab territories. Lastly, the cable reports on the presentation by the representative of the PLO who expressed his solidarity with the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia.

PCC DOR NATIONAL SEMINAR OPENS IN MATANZAS

FL091731Y Matanzas Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero and Julian Rizo Alvarez have presided at the opening ceremony of the national seminar of the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department [DOR]. This seminar will be constructive for the implementation of the best experiences during the next period of work, Orlando Fundora, chief of the PCC DOR, stated in his speech at the opening ceremony of the third DOR national seminar, which was held this morning at Matanzas' Jose Smith Comas party provincial school. More than 250 leaders from the country's 14 provinces and the special municipality of the Isle of Youth, grouped into 7 working committees, are participating in the seminar which is being chaired by PCC Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero and Central Committee member Julian Rizo Alvarez, first party secretary in Matanzas Province. Some 32 proposals will be discussed dealing with the application of ideological work and criticism as well as other topics. The DOR seminar will end next Saturday morning.

MALMIERCA BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS IN MOZAMBIQUE

For Havana and Maputo radio reportage on the visit beginning 9 November of Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to Mozambique, including his talks with Mozambique President Samora Machel, see the Southern Africa section of the 13 November Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

SUGAR HARVEST BEGINS--With the start of canecutting activities early this morning at the municipality of Quemado de Guines, Villa Clara Province, the 1978-1979 sugar harvest has begun. In a telephone interview with Isaro Rodriguez, first secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers in Quemado de Guines, he informed Radio Reloj Nacional that the 345 canecutters of the 8 April Battalion had arrived at the canefields yesterday afternoon. He added that by 0800 hours today the 11 brigades making up the high productivity battalion had already cut the first bundles of sugarcane that will be transported tomorrow by wagon to the Panchito Gomez Toro sugar mill. He stressed that the sugar mill is scheduled to begin grinding on 15 November. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1717 GMT 11 Nov 78 FL]

PANAMA

JUSTICE MINISTER DENIES VENEZUELAN FORCES TRAINING HERE

PA100255Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 9 Nov 78 p 1 PA

[Text] "It is not true that Venezuelan troops are training in Panama to fight against President Anastasio Somoza's regime," Government and Justice Minister Adolfo Ahumada emphatically stated yesterday morning. The government minister thereby explained a statement attributed to Commander Cero, Eden Pastora, chief of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, who said that Sandinist guerrilla forces are training in our country with the purpose of overthrowing President Somoza. Finally, Adolfo Ahumada said that the only foreign forces now in the country are the U.S. forces stationed in the Canal Zone, whose presence will be regulated by the Torrijos-Carter Treaty.

PERU

DETAILS REPORTED ON DISTURBANCES, STRIKES

PY091441Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1228 GMT 9 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Lima, 9 Nov (TELAM-EFE)--Violent street disturbances left a toll of 8 to 10 seriously injured persons with 18 arrests, including university students and professors. The clashes took place yesterday when police dispersed strikers from ministeries, public institutions, banks and universities who were demonstrating along with students in Lima. At least one of the injuries was the result of bullet wounds. The strike in the banking sector reached the national level, while the situation in the ministries varied. The economy and education ministries recorded an absentee rate of up to 80 percent, while the others reported [words indistinct]. Spokesmen for the International Confederation of Government Workers reported that the strike paralyzed about 75 percent of this sector.

The workers are holding the strike to ask for the solution of a series of demands, while bankers are demanding the readmission of employees dismissed as a result of the 24-hour national strike held in July. In some universities, the strike partially affected non-teaching employees. Groups of students were dispersed by the police while they were holding street rallies. Other students stoned public transportation vehicles. Schoolteachers' protests, which have been going on for 3 weeks, are against the recent 50 percent increase in public transportation fares.

VENEZUELA

PROJECTED OIL BOYCOTT AGAINST NICARAGUA DENIED

PA100312Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 10 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 9 Nov (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government today labeled reports of an alleged oil embargo against Nicaragua as a trick to sabotage the mediation being conducted by three countries to solve the Nicaraguan crisis. The reports, which originated in Managua and were published in the United States, "are nothing but a trick by General Anastasio Somoza and his advisers," affirmed Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. He said that the Nicaraguan president is developing "a publicity campaign with very obvious and evident purposes: to disrupt and sabotage the mediation efforts of the three countries (United States, Dominican Republic and Guatemala)" between the Nicaraguan Government and its opposition. He added that, as President Carlos Andres Perez has said, Venezuela does not sell oil directly to Nicaragua but to Exxon and that the Venezuelan Government has no control over the company's sales.